FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE RETURNS TO ADDIS ABABA

LD101546Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1030 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from visiting Italy and the GDR, having earlier led the Ethiopian delegation to the 30th session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU in Tripoli. He also paid a brief visit to Moscow where he had talks with leading Soviet officials.

Dr Feleke told newsmen at Bole airport that the Council of Ministers meeting discussed OAU budgetary and administrative matters. He stated that many political issues were also raised at the Tripoli meeting and the Ethiopian delegation had made great efforts and achieved results consonant with its stand.

Dr Feleke said he had also had the opportunity to meet Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and had explained to him in detail the problems created in the Horn of Africa by the brazen adventurous war of invasion launched by the Somali reactionary ruling clique.

In Rome, Dr Feleke had a lengthy exchange of views with the Italian foreign minister and also gave a press conference on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and the real conditions in the country. He also paid an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of his counterpart, Comrade Oskar Fischer. He also held lengthy talks with leading officials in Berlin. He said that while as vital for strengthening the existing close relations between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia which have identical views and objectives. [sentence as heard] While in Berlin, the Ethiopian foreign minister also delivered to Comrade Honecker a special message from Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

ETHIOPIA REJECTS SOMALI PLEA FOR CEASE-FIRE

OW101933Y Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Rome, March 10 (AFP)--Ethiopia today rejected Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's plea for a cease-fire in the Ogaden region. The Somali call was "unacceptable," said a spokesman of the Ethiopian Embassy here.

He said that Somalia had not agreed to withdraw its troops voluntarily from the Ogaden, but because they were being "cut to pieces" by Ethiopian forces.

The spokesman said that the question of a cease-fire was thus meaningless and irrelevant "for this reason, this call for a cease-fire is unacceptable for Ethiopia."

Somalia Must Recognize Border

OW102004Y Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Rome, March 10 (AFP)--The spokesman went on: "The Ethiopian Government considers that Somalia's offer to withdraw its forces in no way constitutes a permanent solution to the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, which has been going on for 17 years."

"The minimum condition for restoring peace is that Somalia recognise before the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations, the international frontier between the two countries."

Somalia must also pledge to respect Ethiopia's territorial integrity, he said.

The question of Soviet and Cuban "military advisers" was a strictly internal one, the spokesman went on.

Somalia said when announcing its decision to pull out its troops that it expected this to be matched by the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Horn of Africa.

The question "cannot be subjected to bargaining or conditions of any kind for a settlement," the spokesman said.

The spokesman, who was making the first official public reaction of Ethiopia to the Somali offer, said other conditions were:

1. That Somalia publicly pledge once and for all to give up its territorial claims on Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

2. That it publicly promise no more to interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs.

HARARGE RESIDENTS CELEBRATE SUCCESS OF ETHIOPIAN FORCES

LD101840Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] During the International Women's Day celebrations on 8 March, over 10,000 residents of Deder town and Meta Subdistrict in the Wobera District of Hararge region staged a demonstration to celebrate the success of the Ethiopian forces' offensive against the invading Somali troops and their recapture of Jijiga, Dagahabur and the Gara Marda Pass. In a speech on the occasion, the subdistrict administrator revealed that several leading Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party members there have been amnestied and have returned to the revolutionary camp.

ESTIMATE MADE ON OGADEN PROPERTY DAMAGE

LD101948Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Contributions are being volunteered in cash and kind in various parts of the country to help resettle families displaced in Hararge region as a result of the unprovoked invasion launched by the mentally deranged leadership in Mogadiscio.

An Ethiopian news agency correspondent from the eastern front reports that although fascist Siad Barre's emissaries of wanton destruction are beating a hasty retreat in every direction, the life pattern of thousands has been completely disrupted in the course of the last 6 months. Despite government initiative to inject generous doses of rehabilitation money, the authorities in the area are reported to be of the considered view that appeals may have to be made to the patriotic instincts of the Ethiopian people.

[Word indistinct] recall that 750 million dirr worth of movable and immovable property was destroyed by the invading Somali troops in the Ogaden alone and that moreover the retreating soldiers are even now engaging in large-scale looting and pillage.

Meantime, in the capital a major fund raising drive to help rehabilitate displaced persons in Hararge is continuing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY LISTS CONDITIONS FOR PEACE

LD112030Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia has issued a communique spelling out some essential conditions for a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. Following is the full text of the communique:

Narrow nationalism, manifesting itself in the most [word indistinct] form of imperialism, of irredentism rather, and expansionism, has been the hallmark of both foreign and domestic policies of successive Mogadiscio regimes since 1960, when that country became independent. Even since 1960 the ruling cliques of Somalia have officially adopted the (persistent) slogans of the Somali Youth League, which stated in the so-called Mogadiscio Manifesto that the limits of Greater Somalia extended as far as the Ethiopian highlands [few words indistinct].

Furthermore, flouting every aspect of code of conduct governing interstate relations, the Republic of Somalia proclaimed a constitution in 1960 in which it clearly indicated its desire to annex parts of neighboring territories with a view to incorporating all Somali-speaking people into the Republic of Somalia.

[Passage indistinct] whereas other constitutions attempt to lay down some basic laws governing relationships between the political system of a (?territorially) defined area, the Somali Constitution is a plan of action of an irredentist state--a complete aggressive feature of the Somali Constitution which makes it more akin to Hitler's MEIN KAMPF rather than a [word indistinct] constitution. This policy of territorial aggrandizement is symbolized also in the national flag of Somalia, with its five-pointed star indicating the five constituent parts of the so-called Greater Somalia--namely the former Italian Somaliland, the former British Somaliland, Djibouti, the northern-eastern district [as heard] of Kenya and the southeastern part of Ethiopia. It is also well-known that the leaders of Somalia have repeatedly and publicly asserted their expansionist objectives on various conditions.

To translate this myth into reality, the ruling cliques of Mogadiscio have been making elaborate preparations for the last 17 years. During this period they have also carried out on many fronts illegal and destructive acts inimical to good-neighborly relations between the peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, conscious of the abiding [word indistinct] of the two peoples, faithful to the principles of the charters of the United Nations and the OAU and exercizing restraint in the face of repeated provocations by Somalia, sought to promote cooperation and good neighborliness. However, interpreting Ethiopia's goodwill for weakness, the rulers of Mogadiscio, in alliance with imperialism and reactionary Arab states, launched a war of aggression against Ethiopia on 23 July 1977.

For the last 8 months, the invading Somali forces have perpetrated untold suffering on the people of Ethiopia. They have indiscriminately murdered in cold blood thousands of children, women and old men. They have plundered and destroyed villages and towns, demolished settlement projects and destroyed rail and other communication lines. The economic loss they have inflicted on the Ethiopian masses is valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the onset of the Ethiopian revolution, the people living in this administered area had been among the first of the oppressed nationalities to get an immediate benefit from the program of national democratic revolution. In one single development effort alone, 80,000 drought-stricken nomads were settled along the Wabbe Shebele Valley, which cost Ethiopia and its international donors millions of dollars. A top priority of the invading Somali forces was the total destruction of this settlement project.

Tremendous loss in life and property did not scare the gallant Ethiopian people. Determined to revew the brilliant history of their forefathers, they rallied and marched to the banner of "revolutionary motherland or death" and mobilized all their resources to repel the aggression. The sacrifices they have made in sweat and blood to defend the honor of the motherland have now begun to bear fruit.

As the whole world knows, members of the invading Somali forces are fleeing in disarray. The valiant Ethiopian armed forces and the people's militia are now in the process of pursuing and crushing the enemy in order to bring southeastern Ethiopia under their full control.

Siad Barre's declaration regarding the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ethiopian territory must be understood in the context of the above-mentioned reality. What is puzzling is not Siad Barre's (?tactful) misrepresentation of facts, but the echoing of those misrepresentations by some states which certainly had the means of verifying the true situation of the war.

Be that as it may, it must be unequivocally stated that the war of aggression against Ethiopia by Somalia is coming to an end not as the result of Siad Barre's peace gesture, but as the consequence of the determined struggle waged by the Ethiopian people actively supported by friendly progressive states whose principled stand against aggression is deeply appreciated.

With these circumstances it is not surprising that Siad Barre and his friends are calling for a cease-fire and safe passage to the remnants of Mogadiscio's invading forces as if they were returning home after attending an expensive carnival abroad. The whole full regarding cease-fire and withdrawal of troops is concocted by Siad Barre and friends only to confuse issues as well as international public opinion by attempting to give Siad Barre an image of peacemaker at a time when victory seems to elude him in the unprovoked and reckless war which he started.

It is interesting to note here that neither Siad Barre nor his friends had called for a cease-fire or the withdrawal of Somali troops when Ethiopia's territorial integrity was being violated and when the invading Somali forces were at the gates of Diredawa and Harar. Far from it, in those days the imperialist countries and their news media were trumpeting with relish the invincibility of the invading army.

Nonetheless, this statement of facts on the part of Ethiopia must not be misconstrued or leave the impresssion that socialist Ethiopia has no desire for peace. In fact, the records clearly show that Ethiopia has always sought peace with her neighbors and stability for the whole region. This has been amply demonstrated in various international forums, including the last OAU Good Offices Committee meeting in Libreville.

Ethiopia's search for a just and durable peace in the area does not oscillate with the (?portents) of the war. Her commitment to the noble cause of peace and the principles of the charters of the UN and the OAU is unshakable. Throughout history, Ethiopia fought legitimate wars of self-defense to maintain here unity, independence and territorial integrity. Never in her long history has she harbored expansionist ambitions nor taken up arms to annex territories belonging to other states. The present war has been forced upon the people of Ethiopia by the paranoid clique of Mogadiscio, but the fact remains that there is neither enmity nor any contradictions between the brotherly peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia.

[?It will demand] That the people and Government of socialist Ethiopia are determined to seek (?peace) and stability reestablished in the Horn of Africa. To achieve this noble objective, however, it is imperative that Mogadiscio renounce unconditionally all claims to the territories of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti and declare null and void all legal instruments asserting such claims: That Mogadiscio openly and solemnly declare Somalia's acceptance of all UN and OAU principles and decisions governing interstate relatins, including the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; and that Somalia solemnly declare that it will at all times observe international agreements as well as the principle of nonuse of force in the settlement of international disputes.

Socialist Ethiopia is convinced that Somalia's acceptance of these principles is sine qua non for the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa.

But the maneuver to introduce other matters falling under the sovereign attributes of Ethiopia, such as the link being sought by the U.S. Government and its allies between the withdrawal of Somalia's invading forces and those military personnel who are in Ethiopia at the invitation of the Ethiopian Government, as well as the stationing of observers in Ethiopian territory as a condition for peace in the area, is tantamount to interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs. This is not in any way acceptable to Ethiopia and will not contribute to the cause of peace.

OPERATIONS COMMAND ANNOUNCES VICTORIES IN AYSHA, FILTU

LD111532Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] We now present a statement issued today by the National Revolutionary Operations Command entitled--may our preparations for the decisive victory continue:

The history of our eastern border, which was delineated and made sacred by our heroic patriotic fathers' firm fighting and sacrifice is now being protected by the resolute fighting of the regular and militia forces, although it is being violated temporarily by Somali troops who have been preparing and arming for this for 17 years.

In the face of the power of the ongoing revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses, which is being strengthened, the troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime are being routed on all sides.

Siad Barre's troops, who thought that the revolution which erupted in 1974 had weakened the Ethiopian broad masses and who launched an aggressive invasion against us, violating our boundary, are being dealt unforgettable blows by the fist, stronger than iron, of the oppressed united and heroic masses.

The invading troops of the reactionary Siad Barre regime have been pushed back in humiliation from Jijiga, Dagahabur and Fedis by the legitimate counteroffensive mounted by the Ethiopian militia and regular forces.

Continuing their legitimate counteroffensive measure in northern Hararge, Ethiopian regular and militia forces achieved revolutionary victories over enemy troops on 9 March 1978 in the towns of Aysha, Adigala, Dagamedo and Bio Caboba. Our flag is back in these towns.

In particular, Aysha is necessary for the economic relationship between Ethiopia and Djibouti and is a control point on our railroad. It is of strategic significance.

Ethiopian regular and militia forces entered the highly strategic town of Aysha on 9 March at 1600 and established their control over the towns of Adigala, Dagamedo, and Bio Caboba on the same day at 2200.

The Ethiopian regular and militia forces are defending their revolutionary motherland's boundaries by advancing with startling speed and attacking their enemy.

A victory achieved in the battlefield cannot be viewed separately from the contribution of the broad masses, who are standing at the frontline chanting their motto: Everything to the front.

This is why, therefore, we do not hide from the conscience of every patriot how much of a sacrifice is demanded by our preparations for decisive victory. A bitter struggle is facing us. More sacrifice awaits us. Therefore, it is our national and revolutionary obligation to prepare for more sacrifices.

Our regular and militia forces deployed on the southern battlefront are achieving magnificent victories and are routing Siad Barre's troops who intrude about 300 kilometers.

The Ethiopian militia and regular forces who are deployed on the southern battlefront today took full control of the two of Filtu in the Sidamo administrative region at 1130 this morning. Revolutionary Ethiopia or death; everything to the front; long live proletarian internationalism.

VICTORIES ON EASTERN, SOUTHERN FRONTS REPORTED

LD121959Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1714 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] [First announcer] We now broadcast a statement released by the National Revolutionary Operations Command concerning the eastern and southern battlefronts entitled "Every Victory Heralds Another Struggle."

[Second announcer] "Every Victory Heralds Another Struggle," a statement issued by the National Revolutionary Operations Command: The Regular Army of Ethiopia, workers' and farmers' militia, and campaigners of public organizations are marching forward swiftly and victoriously on the eastern and southern battlefronts, winning glorious victories over the invading Somali soldiers.

We shall win!

Revolutionary Ethiopia or death!

Long live international proletarianism!

Everything to the battlefront!

Broad masses of Ethiopia! The slogans you have upheld with determination, patriotism and revolutionary fervor, embraced and stood up for, are today being implemented and bearing fruit. The history of Ethiopia, written as the result of the great sacrifices and struggles of your patriotic fathers and the broad masses, is today being written anew as the result of the heroism of your revolutionary young generation and the new ideology. The regular and militia forces, offspring of the broad oppressed masses of Ethiopia, are confirming the broad masses' historic march.

The invading forces of Somalia, which arrogantly violated Ethiopia's borders a few months ago and which has been boasting about its cheap victory, are today being routed and are kneeling before Ethiopia's revolutionary army, which is going from strength to strength. The regular and militia forces of Ethiopia have won the following glorious victories in the eastern and southern battlefronts during the past 3 days:

On the eastern battlefront, last Friday, 10 March 1978, at 1800, they recaptured Sege town and its surrounding areas. Yesterday, 11 March 1978, at 1800, Kebri Dehar town and its surrounding areas, as well as the historic town of Korahe and its surrounding areas, where in 1936 patriots like Afework Wolde Semayat fought and shed their last drop of blood for the freedom of Ethiopia and the dignity of their fellow Ethiopians, fell to our revolutionary army. Today, 12 March 1978, at 1145, Aware town and its surrounding areas were recaptured by the Ethiopian forces. The Ethiopian flag was hoisted and is flying with dignity.

On the southern battlefront, the regular forces deployed for battle in the Negele-Dolo area, the workers and farmers' militia forces and campaigners of public organizations today, 12 March 1978, at 0900, recaptured Botlamayo town and its surrounding areas and at 1630 Dolo town and its surrounding areas. In the process a number of enemy armored personal carriers, trucks and field guns, and quantities of ammunition and explosives were captured.

Broad masses of Ethiopia: You are confirming that history is being made on both the eastern and southern battlefronts. You must continue to make preparations for the struggle still to come in order to win the decisive victory, which is still in the future. Remember that each victory heralds another struggle, so you must prepare to make additional sacrifices for greater victories.

Victory is yours!

We shall win!

Revolutionary Ethiopia or death!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Everything to the front!

EPRP, EDU MEMBERS DETAINED IN GOJJAM REGION

LD121627Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Thirty-two Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] and Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU] operators publicly announced their return to the revolutionary camp and 12 others were detained at a meeting of private and government enterprise workers held last week in Debre Markos town, Gojjam administrative region.

ETHIOPIAN MILITIAMEN HELP WAR VICTIMS IN SIDAMO

LD121617Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Members of militia forces assigned to the town of Mega and its environs in Borena District of Sidamo administrative region deducted 15 quintals from their food rations and gave them to the needy, who were evicted by the invading Somali troops and are now encamped in and around Yabelo town.

The militiamen voluntarily gave this to the needy after their recent briefing on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and objective reality in the country by Comrade Sgt Metros Gebre, Provisional Military Administrative Council member permanently assigned to Sidamo administrative region; Ato Haile Yesus Aba Hasan, the regional administrator; and Ato Gezehegn Chebo, chairman of the administrative regions' farmers' association.

In a speech at the handing-over ceremony, the militiamen said that even though we are fighting with the invading Somali troops to free the country, we cannot bear to see our brothers in trouble as a result of the invasion, and in view of this we will share what we have with our brothers.

MENGISTU RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATION; ASSISTANCE PLEDGED

LD111845Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] held lengthy talks with the visiting high-level delegation of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on the council's assistance to Ethiopia. Members of the delegation are led by Comrade E. Szopa, executive secretary general of CEMA.

Comrade Chairman Colonel Mengistu told the delegates that the broad masses of Ethiopia are at present waging a bitter struggle for freedom and justice and the Ethiopian revolution is getting the unreserved support of the entire socialist countries. He stressed this support will never be forgotten in the history of the Ethiopian revolution. He said, in addition to the moral, material and political support given to us by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba and other socialist countries [word indistinct] that CEMA is standing on our side in the economic field to give further strength to our relations.

Speaking on his part, the leader of CEMA delegation, Comrade Szopa, affirmed that all the socialist countries will give unreserved support and assistance for the economic development and progress of Ethiopia. He disclosed that the nine-member Council for Mutual Economic Assistance had, at its meeting last month, unanimously approved Ethiopia's request for economic assistance and pointed out that the delegation (?is looking for ways) to see to it that this is particularly implemented.

PALESTINIAN GROUP CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA ON VICTORY

LD121611Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has congratulated Ethiopia on its victories in the Ogaden. In a message, it said the struggle to expel the invading Somali troops is in keeping with the OAU and UN charters, as well as with the aspirations of all progressive forces. The organization also expressed its support for the Ethiopian people in their fight to build the national democratic revolution.

EPLF DENIES ETHIOPIANS HAVE BROKEN SIEGE ON MASSAWA

NC091000Y Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 11 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Rome, March 11, (AFP)--The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] today denied reports that Ethiopian forces had broken the siege around Massawa in Ethiopia's northeastern province of Eritrea.

An EPLF spokesman said EPLF forces were perfectly in control of the situation and taking the town was only a matter of time.

KENYA

HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION HOME FROM U.S., EUROPE

LD111530Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The high-powered Kenya delegation to the USA, Britain and West Germany arrived in Nairobi today.

The delegation made it clear that Kenya believes in peace and will welcome any moves by Somalia that can bring lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. This was said today at a press conference by the head of the delegation, the vice president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi.

Mr Moi, who is also the minister for home affairs, said that Kenya is interested in peace and believes that aggression will not solve the prevailing problems in the Horn of Africa. He said that during the 2-week tour, discussions were held on defense and other matters aimed at strengthening relations between Kenya and America, Britain and West Germany.

The delegation included the attorney general, Mr Charles Njonjo; the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki; Finance Minister Mr Mwai Kibaka; and head of the civil service, Mr Geoffrey Kariithi. The delegation was given a rousing welcome by thousands of people who thronged the airport, chanting slogans such as serikali juu [up with the government] and moto [fire].

KENYANS WARNED AGAINST BEING CONSCRIPTED BY SOMALI ARMY

LD111546Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Wananchi in the central division of Mandera District have been warned against visiting Somali towns in the neighborhood as they might be forced to join the Somali Army. The warning was sounded by the district commissioner for the division, Mr Gilbert (Kimaru), during a fund-raising meeting this week. He observed that as the Somali forces have been wiped out in Ethiopia's Ogaden region, the Somali regime was now set on recruiting young men from Kenya to replenish their forces.

He advised parents to educate their children at the village polytechnic for which the fund-raising meeting was held. A total of 2,000 shillings was raised toward the project.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO SAYS ETHIOPIA REJECTS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

LD111518Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Addis regime has absolutely disregarded any peaceful settlement in the Horn of Africa. The recent resolution of the SDR to withdraw its troops from Western Somalia was a major issue recognized and approved by nearly all nations in the world. This resolution laid the foundation for a peaceful settlement and stability in the Horn of Africa. It also as well reflects the SDR's policy that is based on peace, equality, mutual cooperation and full understanding. Addis Ababa on its part was expected to send out all foreign troops and accept the self-determination of the Somali and Abo people in the area.

Nearly all those who have been following the crisis in the Horn of Africa can easily understand the reason why the Addis regime obstructs any peaceful initiative. The Abyssinians are basing their strength on the military assistance awarded to them by the Russians and Cubans. The Russians and Cubans have already supported Ethiopia with some of their troops from the Warsaw Pact.

Peace is highly essential for the Abyssinians themselves who have had large casualties and losses in their fighting against the liberation fronts of Western Somalia and Abo. Ethiopia is absolutely mistaken if it believes that the front could be wiped out and eliminated by mere force and suppression.

Responsibility of any peaceful settlement in the Horn of Africa today is shouldered by the Kremlin, the Kremlin which itself opposes and obstructs all human rights. The Abyssinians can today confess after long struggles, that the fronts can destroy fully against any force. [sentence as heard]

The Abyssinian regime confesses that it can never hold the Western Somali and Abo front lands. It fully understands and believes that these fronts will never stop fighting until their rights are awarded and given. Thus, Abyssinia should not rely on mere force. The Russians and Cubans cannot guarantee the revival of the failing Abyssinian colonialism. Only this foreign intervention in the affairs of the horn will complicate and aggravate the situation. The world has appealed for a peaceful settlement in the crisis in the Horn of Africa and a just and peaceful settlement be obtained. [sentence as heard]

SIAD BARRE: 'WSLF, SOMALI-ABO WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE'

LD121506Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The SRSP secretary general and SDR president met heads of government departments, officials of the social organizations of Benadir Region [city of Mogadiscio] and students of the national university at the national theatre here in Mogadiscio last night.

The president of the SDR discussed the successive steps taken by the SDR on the situation in the Horn of Africa and the various policies of the nations of the world, especially those of the superpowers. The president also stated the position of the Western Somalia and Somali-Abo Liberation Fronts, saying that they would continue their long struggle until they eventually emerged victorious and achieved their independence.

Challe Siad also spoke about the bitter fighting between the liberation fronts and the Cuban forces who came to help the Addis Ababa colonialist forces. The president said: If a peaceful solution to the problem is desired, then it is necessary to grant these peoples their right to self-determination. The responsibility for solving this problem lies with the international democratic powers, particularly the superpowers, who should carefully study the background to the problem and the grave consequences which may ensue from it.

SRSP Secretary General Challe Mohamed Siad Barre stated that there were many countries and democratic organizations who understood the justice of this cause, who tried to reach a lasting and just solution to the problem, and who favored the steps taken by the SDR in this regard. These countries and organizations, he said, deserve the appreciation and respect of the SDR and the SDR assures them that Somalia will always try to prevent bloodshed and will strive for the realization of the recognition of the rights of these peoples.

WSLF CHIEF ANNOUNCES DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

LD111446Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF], Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hassan, said today at a press conference held at front headquarters that the fighters of the front will continue their struggle until they liberate all of their country. The secretary said that the decision of the Somali Democratic Republic to withdraw its units from the fighting between the liberation fronts and the combined forces [words indistinct] the struggle of the people of Western Somalia for their independence.

This is a fight for liberation and Western Somalia will continue her fight until she liberates the last inch of her country, because she has defeated the Abyssinians in their previous fighting, has come to know the Abyssinians well, and has said that Russia and Cuba will not last in that country.

Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hassan, who was addressing world journalists, said that it was surprising that the big powers, the USSR and the United States, allied themselves with the Abyssinian (?colonialists) to oppose peoples fighting for their rights, and at the same time condoned the annihilation of those peoples trying to liberate themselves from Abyssinian colonialism. The secretary added that the United States, which for a long time extended military and economic aid to Abyssinia, is now hoping to come back to that country when relations between Russia and Abyssinia worsen. However, this will never be possible for the United States because Russia, especially [word indistinct], sustained heavy losses in men and equipment in the battles against the freedom fighters. Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hassan said that the U.S. Government will realize its mistake when Russia occupies and dominates the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, which are vital to the whole world. It is surprising that the human rights of the peoples of Western Somalia and Somali-Abo are not protected by the rights which President Carter advocates. These people are subjected daily to inhuman air raids and heavy artillery bombardments, which he condones.

The secretary general of the WSLF, Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hassan, answering questions from journalists, said that WSLF forces are still in their country and that they will continue fighting and will not evacuate their country until they achieve independence. Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hassan thanked all those countries and organizations which assisted the liberation fronts, and asked them to increase their assistance to the peoples struggling against colonialism. He appealed to all the nations of the world to recognize the people of Western Somalia as a people struggling for their rights and independence.

INDEPENDENCE FOR 'COLONIZED' PEOPLES URGED

LD101600Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] There is no doubt that the only way to solve the conflict in the Horn of Africa is to grant complete and unconditional independence to the peoples colonized by Abyssinia [words indistinct] and if that does not happen, peace cannot be restored to the Horn of Africa. African countries and the world at large bear responsibility for solving the present conflict in the Horn of Africa.

TANZANIA

NYERERE RETURNS TO DAR ES SALAAM FROM ARUSHA

LD101856Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere returned to Dar es Salaam this afternoon from Arusha, where he opened a meeting of judges and magistrates and a seminar of envoys representing Tanzania abroad. In Arusha Mwalimu Nyerere met members of the UN Committee on Namibia who are in the country on a 4-day visit.

The judges and magistrates meeting ended in Arusha today and the envoys' seminar is expected to continue for another 10 days.

NYERERE DISSOLVES UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT ORGANIZATION

LD111902Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, has dissolved the student body, DUSO [Dar es Salaam Student Organization]. From today student affairs at the hill campus will be run by the university's branch of the youth organization.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam today said the decision is in line with the party's policy of supremacy. The statement said earlier [that the] decision to recognize DUSO as an instrument of running all student affairs is revoked from today, 11th March 1978, with the exception of student bodies in the university campuses at Muhimbili and Morogoro.

According to the statement, youth organization branches will take over from the student body in these two campuses in October 1978, when the term of office of DUSO expires.

UGANDA

MILITARY SPOKESMAN HAPPY WITH SOMALI WITHDRAWAL STATEMENT

LD101908Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Somali announcement on withdrawing from the Ogaden, a military spokesman said that he was happy with Somalia for accepting to withdraw from the Ogaden region. The spokesman said that what Somalia has done will greatly ease the work of the OAU. He said Somalia has done a good thing to withdraw from the disputed area because, he said, Ethiopia had vowed to fight to the last man. The spokesman, however, said that he was very sorry for the many people who have been killed in the fighting both on the Ethiopian and the Somali sides.

The spokesman advised the two countries to again come to an understanding and said that Ethiopians have assured him that they will not cross into Somalia.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO, NIGER'S KOUNTCHE HOLD TALKS IN LAGOS

LD1013547 Accra GNA in English 1033 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Mar 10, GNA--Bilateral issues dominated talks between Nigerian head of state Lieutenant General Olusengun Obasanjo and Niger president, Seyni Kountche, here yesterday.

No statement was issued after the talks but observers belived it centred on co-operation within the context of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Chad Basin Development Commission which groups the two countries and neighbouring Chad.

It was also believed the two leaders discussed the influx of Niger nationals into Nigeria following the Sahelian drought. President Kountche, who flew in here at the head of a 32-man delegation, has since left for home.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL INITIALED WITH POLAND

LD1111077 Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Nigeria and Poland have agreed to establish mutual economic and technical cooperation. This follows talks in Lagos between federal officials and a Polish delegation which ended its visit to Nigeria yesterday. A protocol initialed by the two countries provides for 300 Polish experts to be sent to Nigeria during the next 2 years, and the placement of 300 Nigerian students in Polish universities and technical institutions every year. The two countries stress the importance of setting up a joint commission to promote and coordinate all forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

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ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANGOLAN-UN TALKS ON NAMIBIA

LD121647Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The talks between Angolan leaders and the UN Commission for Namibia have been fruitful. This is stated in a joint communique issued yesterday morning in which our support for the struggle of the Namibian people and the interest of the commission in preparations for the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia are stressed and appreciated.

The document condemns the South African regime for persisting in its illegal occupation of Namibia, where it is intensifying repression and trying, in defiance of the UN Charter, to impose the creation of bantustans in order to provoke a civil war. The South African attempt to annex Walvis Bay is categorically condemned because the post is an integral part of Namibia by virtue of geographical, historic, economic and cultural reasons.

The recognition of the commission as the sole legal authority in Namibia until independence is also stressed in the communique.

The UN mission, led by Romanian diplomat Ion Dactu, arrived in Luanda on 8 March, held a working session with an Angolan delegation led by Comrade Pasgual Luvualu of the Central Committee, and was received by Premier Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, a member of the Politburo. It is due to leave the country today.

LESOTHO

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD101557Y Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 78 p 7 LD

[Special correspondent Jean-Claude Pomponti interview with Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan: "Legitimate Sanctions Against South Africa Should Not Threaten Our Survival, Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan Tells Us"]

[Text] Maseru--Lesotho Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan has a difficult task. This kingdom--approximately 30,000 square km with a population of over 1 million--forms what is in fact an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and since its independence in 1968, has remained closely dependent on Pretoria. The Transkei--the first "independent" bantustan--is adjacent to Lesotho, and Pretoria is bringing pressure to bear on Lesotho to recognize the former's existence.

The kingdom has not given in, and since 1971 Mr Leabua Jonathan has been expressing himself increasingly openly against the apartheid regime.

During the recent meeting of the joint committee of the consultative assembly of the Lome Convention, which the kingdom has signed, he even severely criticized the South African Government. The Lesotho prime minister explains his position to us clearly.

[Question] Do these attacks not threaten to affect Lesotho's economy?

[Answer] First, I should remind you that my comments at the opening of the conference concerned facts and a reality which condition the existence of my country and the life of millions of people in South Africa.

Second, my statements define principles which do not express what we will lose or gain but draw the distinction between good and evil. I say apartheid is bad. The long-term benefits from taking a stand against apartheid and contributing to its destruction are therefore broader than the short-term advantage inherent in keeping quiet about its evils and fawning on the racists.

[Question] Many men of Basuto origin are working in the South African mines. The figure of 200,000 miners is mentioned.

[Answer] Approximately 45 percent of our manpower is employed in South Africa. For a politically independent state, this proposition is indeed regrettable, not to mention the working conditions. They are shifted about by the South African system of migrant labor, which treats workers like slaves rather than human beings. Married men do not have the right to live with their families at their place of work, which frequently breaks up families. They suffer the daily abuse of apartheid and racism which also affects wages, which are calculated on the basis of color. And when they return home after having contributed to the functioning of the economy of a foreign country, many of them are sick and are of no further use to their country.

[Question] Lesotho is a poor country with limited natural resources. What are its development prospects?

[Answer] Lesotho is indeed a small, poor country, whose known natural resources are few, but we hope that the assessments of our development prospects will prove wrong. Diamond-bearing seams have been discovered in several places, and we believe that other minerals will also be discovered. What we lack is the capital and technology for prospecting and exploitation. This is equally true of other sectors of the economy. In the agricultural sphere, for instance, we are sure that we can attain self-sufficiency in food with regard to certain dairy products.

[Question] How do you see the future of southern Africa?

[Answer] Unless there is a rapid solution to the racist evils of southern Africa, the immediate future is gloomy. As for Lesotho, I can see further difficulties. In particular there is a growing possibility of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Of course, we will not oppose these sanctions against South Africa. But we realize that we will be severely affected because of our enclave position and relative poverty. That is why we appeal to the international community to insure that, when economic sanctions are finally imposed on South Africa, the question of their application and the means of survival for the frontline countries--and particularly for our country, which is totally enclosed--are not neglected and that special measures are taken to insure our survival.

[Question] All this seems to make you rather pessimistic.

[Answer] In the immediate future I expect heavy losses of human life. The hardening of the position of the South African Boers with respect to the growing demands of the oppressed peoples for a rightful place in society should in no way alter this development. Even the fraudulent mandate which the South African Government elicited from the exclusively white electorate at the last "elections of shame" cannot insure peace in our region. On the contrary, it should contribute to the holocaust I anticipate and about which I have long been warning South African governments. It is clear that a racial explosion which would paralyze the entire subcontinent is only a matter of time.

MALAWI

PRESIDENT BANDA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE

LD101214Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A special envoy of President Boumediene of Algeria, Ambassador (Mohamed Kelou), today called on his excellency the life-president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, at state house in Zomba. The Malawi news agency says Mr (Kelou), who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Algerian National Assembly, delivered a message from President Boumediene to the life president. From Malawi, Mr (Kelou) will also deliver messages from the Algerian president to the heads of government of Lesotho and Swaziland.

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF IMPORTED AS EMERGENCY MEASURE

LD122025Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The veterinary officer in charge of the commercial sector of the National Stockbreeding Directorate has briefed our radio reporter on the raising of livestock in the country, as well as on the shortage of beef in the city market of Maputo and its suburbs. He said that among the factors which have exacerbated the capital's meat shortage are the disorganized state of the sector and the appearance of [word indistinct] fever in Magude and in Limpopo District in Gaza. To solve the problem, our country, through its national supply commission, imported 3,000 tons of meat from Argentina last September. This consignment should have reached Mozambique in four shipments of 750 tons each. The final shipment was to have arrived in Maputo last February, but owing to a breakdown of the ship bringing it, the meat could not arrive before 20 March.

During his talk with the veterinary officer in charge of the commercial sector of the National Stockbreeding Directorate, our reporter was informed that, as an emergency solution, 300 tons of beef have been imported from South Africa, meat which is already on sale in Maputo's butcher shops. However, some butcher shops still lack meat, solely because of difficulties transporting the meat from the abbattoirs to the butcher shops. It was noted that the vehicles available for transporting the meat were in very poor condition.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE APPROVED

LD111547Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A Council of Ministers decree setting up a National Agricultural Enterprise has been approved. The enterprise will be in close liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture and it will integrate all enterprises dealing with the agricultural industry. This measure is a result of the implementation of the guidelines drawn upby the Third FRELIMO Congress, which gave priority to the task of feeding the people.

RHODESIA

ANC SPOKESMAN SAYS ZANLA FORCES SUPPORT SETTLEMENT

LD101224Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The publicity secretary of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr Masangomai, says commanders of ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] terrorist forces operating against Rhodesia from Mozambique have sent messages of support for the internal settlement agreement to the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. Mr Masangomai said the members of the military wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a banned organization in Rhodesia, urge Mr Sithole to expedite the implementation of the agreement. Mr Masangomai said most of the terrorists operating from Mozambique do not share the views of the external terrorist leaders who have rejected the internal settlement agreement.

U.S. STAND ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT CALLED 'INCONSISTENT'

LD101234Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD/EA

[The "Talking Point" program]

[Excerpts] When President Carter moved from Georgia to the White House, it was to the fanfare of a human rights campaign which was to (?span) the world and demonstrate the idealism of Americans. Today the brave banners of that campaign lie in tatters--no longer a rallying point but an embarrassment. The high principles which actuated the campaign have given way to expediency, self-interest and inconsistency.

Matters become worse when United States policy is brought to bear on southern Africa--and on Rhodesia in particular. Black Rhodesian nationalist leaders, as many of them as are willing to foreswear terrorism and choose peaceful negotiation, signed an agreement with the leaders of the white government and thus with the white community. That agreement provides for a new constitution which will give majority rule on a universal franchise basis by the end of this year.

One-man, one-vote is one of the basics in President Carter's human rights campaign. It's been the focus of international and internal pressures against the Rhodesian Government. It's enshrined in the agreement signed last week so that the black majority in Rhodesia will form the government and control the destiny of the country from the end of the year. It sould have been reasonable to expect rejoicing from the Carter administration, but what has been the reaction? The United States ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, condemns the whole thing out of hand. Even on maturer reflection, that other spokesman for the Carter administration, Mr Vance, is lukewarm. Worse than that, he insists that externally based terrorist leaders must be included, and declares that sanctions will not be lifted in the meantime.

So an agreement freely reached by the acknowledged leaders of the majority of the black people of Rhodesia is discarded. The United States arrogantly claims the right to tell them to accept other, and incidentally Marxist-oriented, leaders. One-man, one-vote is suddenly not a sufficient way of deciding the issue. Inconsistency that certainly is.

But there is worse: The reason for this stance has been given in recent reports from Washington. These reports point to a strong group within the State Department who regard it as paramount that any Rhodesian settlement should appease the so-called frontline states and win friends for the United States in black Africa. Clearly the interests and wishes of the people of Rhodesia take second place. So much, then, for the high principles of Jimmy Carter's human rights campaign. It's been demonstrated that they apply only when it suits the (?zealot) of the State Department.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK NEWSPAPER EDITOR, NINE OTHERS RELEASED

LD101632Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister of justice, Mr James Kruger, has announced in Cape Town that the editor of the Johannesburg newspaper THE WORLD, Mr Percy Qoboza, and nine other black people detained in terms of the Internal Security Act have been released. Mr Kruger told parliament that the Review Committee, which considers the cases of all detainees, had recommended that the nine detainees be freed, and he decided himself after a discussion with the detained editor, to authorize Mr Qoboza's release. The minister said they had all been released unconditionally. The position of the other 52 people in detention would be reconsidered from time to time.

Mr Kruger also said that he was not lifting the ban on Mr Qoboza's newspaper, THE WORLD, but Mr Qoboza was nevertheless free to take up a newspaper editorship once again. The minister expressed the hope that the situation in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg, which had improved greatly since October, would remain calm. He said more detainees might be freed but if the situation deteriorated the opposite might be the case.

S. AFRICAN-U.S. NUCLEAR COOPERATION AT STANDSTILL

LD101646Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The president of the South African Atomic Energy Board, Dr A.J.A. Roux, says that for all practical purposes cooperation in the nuclear field between South Africa and the United States is at a standstill, but in any event South Africa can continue the nuclear research program without America's help. Dr Roux was commenting in Pretoria on the statement by President Carter's national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, that the United States would not break off the nuclear cooperation with South Africa because this could lead to South Africa going it alone.

Dr Roux said he welcomed Mr Brzezinski's statement, but he hoped the United States intended putting the agreement into effect. Dr Roux said, however, that it appeared from the American statement that South Africa's first nuclear power station would not be supplied with fuel from abroad until South Africa had signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. This was a brand new addition to the contract, which had been entered into many years ago. Nuclear fuel ordered by South Africa in 1975 and paid for had still not been delivered.

Dr Roux emphasized that South Africa could complete her nuclear program without American assistance, but delays were being caused by America's failure to meet certain of her commitments. If the cooperation agreement was to be terminated, South Africa would in any case continue with the research and would see that she kept abreast of new developments.

Dr Roux pointed out that South Africa's nuclear research was aimed purely at the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

POSSESSION OF SWAPO MILITARY COUNCIL DOCUMENT CLAIMED

LD122134Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A SWAPO document revealing plans to step up the terrorist war in South-West Africa, murder local political leaders and sabotage bridges and other installations has come into the possession of the South African Government. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has disclosed in Cape Town that the contents of the document have been brought to the attention of the five Western powers involved in negotiations with South Africa on the future of South-West Africa.

The document, the minutes of a meeting of SWAPO's Military Council, made mention of plans to disrupt the coming elections in South-West Africa, to capture a South African prisoner of war, and to enlist the aid of certain Swedish journalists who had indicated that they were prepared, and we quote, to witness and act on SWAPO's behalf.

It also revealed that the organization is being directed and supplied from Moscow, with the Soviet Union using Angola as a landing (?point) for consignments of heavy artillery and even tanks. Mr Botha said the document confirms what his government had repeatedly said, that despite assurances it had given to the West, SWAPO had no interest in a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa. SWAPO knew that it could not win power through the ballot box and that was why, as admitted by its own leader, it would seize control of the territory by force.

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